THE COAST GUARD



CG 288

RESERVIST

WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

VOL. 1, No. 8, JUNE 1954

Three-Year Appointees Must Take Action To Maintain Military Status

Ithough letters offering appointments for an indefinite term were sent from Headquarters to all qualified Reserve officers more than one year ago, there are still approximately 300 officers on inactive duty serving under the old three-year term of appointment who have failed to accept indefinite appointments.

These officers are reminded that they will lose their military status in the Coast Guard Reserve on the last day of the current three-year term unless they have accepted an indefinite appointment, or, if eligible, have applied and been transferred to the Retired Reserve. Eligibility requirements for such transfer were listed in the May 1954 issue of The Coast Guard Reservist.

Job Preference Under Civil

Reservists

Reservists released from active duty under honorable conditions qualify for substantial advantages with reference to Civil Service employment.

Following are the principal benefits which the Civil Service Commission allows eligible veterans:

* Full credit for time spent in the military service, in jobs with experience requirements; such time may be counted either as additional experience in a pre-service job, whether or not related, or as original experience for a different job.

* Additional points in Federal job examinations for veterans passing a Civil Service examination (ten points to eligible veterans with a service-connected disability; five points to other eligible veterans).

* Waiver of age, height, and weight requirements where any such requirement is not essential in performing the duties of the position in question.

Coast Guard Commandant Retires

May 7, 1954, President Eisenhower nominated Rear Admiral Alfred C. Richmond to a four year term as Commandant of the Coast Guard with the rank of Vice Admiral. He approved, with regret, the request for retirement of Vice Admiral Merlin O'Neill who completed a four year term as Commandant last December. Admiral O'Neill's retirement, after more than 35 years in the Coast Guard, becomes effective June 1.



U. S. Coast Guard Official Photo

'VICE ADMIRAL MERLIN O'NEILL

Admiral Richmond, who entered the Coast Guard as a cadet in 1922, has been serving as Assistant Commandant.

Rear Admiral James A. Hirshfield, now Chief of the Office of Personnel, was nominated to succeed Admiral Richmond as Assistant Commandant for a four year term.

Rear Admiral Kenneth K. Cowart was nominated for reappointment for a four year term as Engineer-in-Chief of the Coast Guard.

On 13 May 1954 the Senate confirmed the nomination of Rear Admiral Alfred C. Richmond as Commandant of the Coast Guard with the rank of Vice Admiral.

Active Duty For Training

Quotas have been obtained for the Naval Justice Course at Newport, R. I., commencing 23 August 1954. Officers of all classifications will be considered for this course. CG 3453 should be submitted as soon as possible through the CO of your ORTU.

Reservists in the active status pool, or those who cannot participate in the two weeks annual training period with their own unit, or members of VTUs who cannot take active duty for training with Organized Reserve units, may apply for this course.

Enlisted Reservists reporting for active duty for training to the Naval Schools Command, Norfolk will report to:

Commanding Officer, U.S. Naval Receiving Station (NR Processing Unit) Norfolk, Virginia

The new dates for Fleet Sonar training in Key West are:

Reserve Officer Phase I--Basic 21 June

Reserve Officer Phase II--Intermediate (SECRET clearance required) dates have not been changed

Reserve Officer Phase III--Advanced--Cancelled for the remainder of Fiscal 1954

Male HM's only:--

Insect and Rodent Control-First and third Wednesday of
each month at Jacksonville,
Florida

Malariology and Insect Control-NAS, Alameda, Calif., dates may be obtained from Commandant (PR)

Pictures For Publication

"The Coast Guard RESERVIST" is looking forward to receiving pictures of Your unit members "in training" for publication in future issues. Photos should be mailed to Commandant (PR), U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington, 25, D.C.

Continued on p. 4 col. 1

Fleet Sonar Schools Provide Anti-Submarine Warfare Training



Official U. S. Navy Photograph

W. L. TIPPS, SCC supervises circuit testing on equipment in the sonar model room. Students are (1. to r.) C.K. DAVIS, SA, U.S. C. G., J. W. HOOKER, SN, USN, and P. H. SWOBODA, SA, USN.

During World War II enemy submarine attacks were the major threat to allied shipping. In the majority of these attacks the enemy submarines were detected and located by Sonar methods and techniques learned during training courses at Sonar schools. It was early recognized that the human factor involved in the Sonar problem was at least as important as all the scientific advances in the detection equipment itself and that the best equipment was only as efficient as the enlisted man or officer operating the device.

To date, Sonar still remains the most effective method of detecting a submerged submarine; however, new advancements or developments have increased the potential hazards in overcoming submarine attacks in any future conflict. Modern submarines are most difficult to detect because of their added speed, increased depth potential, and their

capability of operating for weeks submerged through the use of "snorkel" breathing. Add to these factors the development of atomic powered propulsion and one can visualize present day needs for thoroughly trained personnel.

Coast Guard Reservists, both enlisted and officers, are fortunate in that Fleet Sonar Schools are available to them at Key West, Florida and San Diego, California for two weeks of active duty training. By availing yourself of this training you are increasing your value to your present unit, and to any future unit to which you may be assigned should a major conflict materialize.

Present day Sonar training has been so revised because of rapid advancements and the outgrowth of devices that personnel having past Sonar experience will find it far more than that of a refresher nature. Why not be ready and apply now for Fleet Sonar Training?

Training Film Enroute To Districts

Prints of the Navy Training film, FN 9269 "YOUR SERVICE OBLIGATION", have been procured by Headquarters Reserve Division and are enroute to Districts for distribution among Organized Reserve Training Units.

This film, narrated by Arthur Godfrey for the Navy, will be of great value in familiarizing CG Reservists of obligations incurred by them under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended (1951) and how these obligations may be satisfied.

Your Public Relations Are Showing

Good public relations depend, not on articles and pictures issued by the PIO, but upon every man and woman in the Coast Guard. The uniform makes you conspicuous, your every action is noticed and judged by the public and by the members of the other services. Wear it simply, easily, proudly, and inconspicuously. Not only are you as an individual Coast Guardsman or SPAR judged by your appearance and behavior, but your entire service will share the credit or criticism.

Annual Personnel Reports

Annual Personnel Reports must be submitted by all Reserve Officers and enlisted personnel not on active duty as of 30 June 1954. The necessary forms are being distributed by the District Directors of Reserve this month. Upon receipt, all forms should be carefully filled in and returned promptly. In the event you are required to submit a report as shown on the following table and have not received the indicated forms by 15 July, submit a request for same to your District Director of Reserve.

Category	Report	Form No.	Remarks
USCGR-R	Annual	NAVPERS	Off. only
and	Fitness	937 (Rev.)	
USCGR-S1	Report		
	Annual	NAVPERS	Off. only
	Question-	319 (Rev.	
	naire	1-52)	
	Certifi-	DD-684	A
	cate of		ss
	Phys. Cond.	100	
USCGR-S2	Annual	NAVPERS	Off. only
	Question-	319 (Rev.	
	naire	1-52)	
	Certifi-	DD-684	All Re-
	cate of		servists
	Phys. Cond.		
USCGR-Ret.	Annual	NAVPERS	Off. only
	Question-	319 (Rev.	
	naire	1-52)	

Headquarters desires to point out that it is the responsibility of each individual Reservist concerned to ascertain that the required reports are submitted by him. The information received as the result of submission of the foregoing reports is tabulated and is required by the provisions of law set forth in the Armed Forces Reserve Act of

Know Your Reserve Administrative Team

Lieutenant Commander Leonard L. Nicholson, III, USCOR, was born on December 4,1911, in Washington, D. C. A graduate of Devitt Preparatory School, he attended the Coast Guard Academy during 1931 and 1932, and later studied at the American Institute of Banking in Washington, D. C.

LCDR Nicholson was a member of the Marine Corps Reserve from 1932 to 1937, and entered the Coast Guard Reserve as an Ensign in April 1942.

From May 1942-43, he served on the Captain of the Port's staff in Mobile, Alabama. He served aboard the USS HOWARD D. CROW (DE 252) as communications, watch and CIC officer from August 1943 to May 1945, and aboard the USCGC (WPG) CHAUTAUQUA August to October 1945 as Navigator.

Continued on p. 3 col. 1

Memorandum From The Reserve Coordinator--CAPT E. von Kleeck, Jr., From 4ND Naval Reserve News, April 1954

The transition from home and civilian life to shipboard duty may sometimes seem abrupt. However, it has been made as easy as possible without impairing training or the military efficiency of ships. For proof, we don't have to compare life of 50 years ago and now. There has been a tremendous difference in only the past three or four years.

In spite of all efforts, there may be minor inconveniences in isolated instances. Complaints aren't always consistent with the character of the men involved. A man can go on a limiting or fishing trip, sleep on hard and in the rain and frequently go will one or more meals. Or, if he does eat, it's dry sandwiches washed down with whatever water can be found at the moment. Hard falls-getting wet to the skin-all this comes under the heading of sport and good clean fun.

Take this same man, pay him to live aboard ship and there'll be complaints about how eggs are fried or because there may have been only one piece of pie for dessert. This is admittedly human nature and not many cooks have been observed losing weight worrying over it. Neither have the men going through chow lines at least once each meal.

Part of the trouble may lie in improper indoctrination of recruits who have never been to sea. Gloss over some of the glamour. Tell them 'll be sleeping in direct contact a mattress cover and a wool blanket. Sure, ship's company personnel may rate head of the chow line--someone has to make sure the ship gets there and back safely.

Americans are adaptable. Just let your men know in advance what they can expect and chances are that the mental shock over not having linen on the tables will be minimized. Let them know that they're in a man's outfit and that they'll be the better men for it when their training has been completed.

ADMINSTRATIVE TEAM -

Cont. from p. 2

During World War II, LCDR Nicholson also attended the following schools: Naval Communications, SCTC, and the Naval Tactical Radar School. During the period from Oct. 1945 to June 1946, he was assigned to the demobilization division at CG Headquarters.

Before returning to active duty in August 1950, he operated his own insurance agency and managed the Jefferson Hotel in Washington, D. C. LCDR Nicholson is currently serving in the Reserve Division as Chief, Performance Standards, Procurement and Operational Statistics Section.

He is a member of the Reserve Officers' Association and the AZ TEC Club of 1847.

NR Officers School Extended

The Naval Reserve Officers School program has again been extended and is offering progressive professional training to Coast Guard Reserve Officers on inactive duty. This training is available to all continental naval districts and the Potomac River Naval Command.

Effective 1 July 1954, Naval Reserve Officers School programs will be established in the following cities:

Boston, Massachusetts Providence, Rhode Island Lowell, Massachusetts New Haven, Connecticut New York, N. Y. Albany, N. Y. Buffalo, N. Y. Philadelphia, Pa. Pittsburgh, Pa. Columbus, Ohio Cincinnati, Ohio Baltimore, Maryland Norfolk, Va. Atlanta, Ga. Miami, Fla. Raleigh-Durham, N. C. New Orleans, La. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Dallas, Texas Milwaukee, Wisconsin Chicago, Illinois Detroit, Michigan Denver, Colorado Los Angeles, (USC Unit), Calif. San Diego, Calif. North Hollywood Area Treasure Island, Calif. Seattle, Washington Portland, Oregon Washington, D. C.

Courses in engineering, gunnery, navigation, seamanship, and operations will be given. More advanced and specialized subjects are in the plans for the future. Such courses as steam and diesel main propulsion, damage control, communications, gunnery operations, CIC, ASW, naval administration, operational planning, and special navy staff courses will be added to the curriculum.

Attendance at these Navy Schools is in a non-pay status 24 times yearly. Points toward retirement can be earned.

Interested officers who live in the vicinity of these cities are urged to apply for enrollment. Letters of application should be sent to the appropriate District Commanders (dcr).

Correspondence Courses And Changes

The Naval Correspondence Course Center has announced the withdrawal of the following courses previously available to Reserve officers:

International Law	10717
General Communications	10916
Shipboard Communications	10915
Deck Officer Communications	10920
Electronics Aids to	
Navigation	10930
Naval Fire Control Radar	10931
Recognition	10955

Here are additional and revised enlisted correspondence courses now available from the Navy:

Course	No.	No.	Points
91373-1	Electronics Tech		
	3		36
91401-2	Navy Mail, Vol. I		16
91451	Journalist 3		9
91452	Journalist 2		9
91684	Handbook for		
	Gen. Dental Tech.		
			The state of the s

All other officer correspondence courses previously classified as "restricted" have been downgraded.

Annuity Deadline Extended, Tax Treatment Clarified

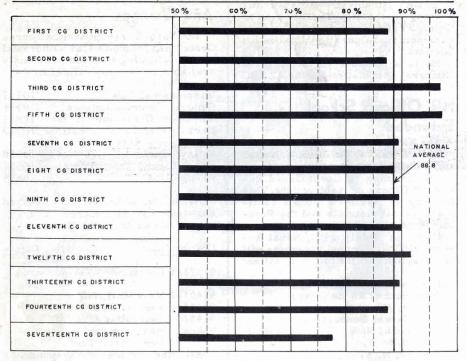
The Twelfth CG District had the highest percentage of attendance for the third quarter of fiscal 1954 with 91.5%.

The highest attendance records for the month of March 1954 for individual units are:

ORTUPS 01-180, Hartford, Conn. 98.8% ORTUAG 02-510, Wheeling, W. Va. 96.3%

Tips On Training Aids

"Visual education is a method of imparting information based upon the psychological principle that one has a better conception of the thing he sees than of the thing he reads about or hears discussed." That is the first sentence of Part I, Chapter VII of the Training Manual for Coast Guard Reserve (CG 276). Instructors in Organized Reserve Training Units should be thoroughly familiar with the contents of Chapter VII to properly fullfill their training mission. It is important to remember that Training Aids will improve understanding, increase retention and promote interest.



ELEGIBLE RESERVIST -

Cont. from p. 1

* Restriction of examinations to veterans for positions as guard, elevator operator, messenger and custodian, as long as veteran appli-

cants are available.

- * Precedence on the registers which establish priority for appointment. Among people having the same score, veterans are listed ahead of non-veterans. In addition, disabled veterans who have compensable service-connected disabilities of ten percent or more go to the top of the list on Civil Service Registers, ahead of all others (except for positions in the professional and scientific services in grade GS-9 or higher).
- * Review by the Commission of any appointing officer's reason for passing over a veteran to select a non-veteran.
- * Exemption from the law prohibiting government employment to more than two members of a family.
- * Preference for retention when a reduction-in-force takes place.
- * Written notification of reasons for discharge or suspension, and right of appeal to the Commission.

In some cases, wives and mothers of disabled veterans, and unmarried widows and mothers of deceased veterans are entitled to Civil Service preference.

Federal Civil Service secretaries,

from whom additional information may be obtained, are located in all first-class and second-class post offices. Also, many states have provided preference benefits for

returning service personnel, details about which may be obtained from any State Employment Office.

Eligibility Of SPARS For Armed Forces Reserve Medal And Ribbon

At the present time SPARS are not eligible to receive the Armed Forces Reserve Medal and Ribbon authorized by Reserve Circular No. 8-52 except for the few who may have joined the reserve component of another Armed Force during the period when the Women's Reserve of the Coast Guard was not in existence due to operation of law.

Reserve Circular No. 8-52 requires in part that the Armed Forces Reserve Medal may be awarded to a member or former member of the Reserve component who completes or has completed a total of ten (10) years honorable service in one or more of the reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States; provided, (1) that ten (10) years of service is or has been performed within a period of twelve (12) consecutive years. Since the Women's Reserve of the Coast Guard was disestablished on 25 July 1947 and reestablished on 1 November 1949, causing an enforced break in service of more than two years, it is impossible for a SPAR to have completed ten (10) years service within twelve (12) consecutive years unless she was a member of another reserve component during the break in Coast Guard Reserve service. The resultant effect in most cases is that a SPAR commenced a new ten (10) year period for purposes of the Armed Forces Reserve Medal and Ribbon upon reinstatement subsequent to 1 November 1949.

Record Of Emergency Data (Form DD93)

The DD Form 93 is one of the most important forms required of Coast Guard Reservists. It is the means by which each Reservist informs the Coast Guard as to whom to notify in the event of an emergency while attending drills or while on active duty for training, and as to the disposition of benefits which may accrue in the event of death. To some extent the same principles apply as in making a will for a civilian estate.

The care with which this should be filled out cannot be & emphasized. Carelessness, incompleteness of the form, or lack of understanding may result in undue delay in carrying out the desires of the Reservist.

It is the responsibility of the individual Reservist to see that an up-to-date Form DD 93 is part of his service record. Forms should be prepared:

a. Upon initial entry into service;

b. Upon reenlistment;

c. Upon promotion from enlisted rating to officer rank;

d. Whenever a major change in status occurs such as marriage, change in number of dependents, or divorce;

e. Whenever there is a change of permanent address of dependents or beneficiaries or pe to be notified in the evel an emergency;

f. Change in beneficiary unde'r the Servicemen's Indemnity and Insurance Act of 1951.

Looking For An Answer?

If you have a question on Reserve matters, send it to "The Coast Guard Reservist." Our "Here's Your Answer" feature is published periodically to give readers the information they request.

The Coast Guard RESERVIST

Published monthly in Washington, D. C., by the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard. Reference to directives, regulations and orders is for information only and does not by publication herein constitute authority for action. Inquiries pertaining to the Coast Guard Reserve should be addressed to: Commandant (PR), U.S. Coast Guard, Washington 25, D.C. Publication approved by the Bureau of the Budget Aug. 25, 1953, as required by rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing.